I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *n. a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſower taſte.
2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*

To ACERVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe*.] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing vinegar. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* ſpirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*

ACHE. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.]

A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will urge. *Swift's Miſc.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled and ſpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanv. Sceptis, c.* xiv.

To ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl.
Shakeſpeare's Taming the Shrew.

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 368.

Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

An ACHI'EVER. *n. ſ.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
Hi h on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd. Fab.*

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achive*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain.*

ACHOR. *n. ſ.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώρ, Gr. *ſordes.*]

A ſpecies of the herpes; it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer than garden trees; and in the ſame kind, thoſe whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe whoſe fruit is ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 585.

Acid, or ſour, proceeds from a ſalt of the ſame nature, without mixture of oil; in auſtere taſtes the oily parts have not diſentangled themſelves from the ſalts and earthy parts; ſuch is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which being compoſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, ſkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACI DULÆ. n. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*]

Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical ſprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than uſual; and even the ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with ſulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* 4.

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

The muriatic ſcurvy is evidently a diet of freſh unſalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient ſubſtances, ſour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, *to know.*]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jeſſica,
In place of lord Baſſanio and myſelf. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their ſouls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To confeſs; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my tranſgreſſions; and my ſin is ever before me. *Pſalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to* before the perſon conferring the benefit.

His ſpirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Loſt.*

In the firſt place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the aſſiſtance he has given me in the beginning, and the proſecution of my preſent ſtudies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has ſhewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compaſſionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and ſelf-intereſted. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Confeſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary connexion and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; becauſe it carries every thinking man to an original of every ſucceſſive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Confeſſion of the truth of any poſition.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the chriſtian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received; gratitude.
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eſtabliſhed, nor any *acknowledgment* of ſubjection made. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The ſecond is an *acknowledgment* to his majeſty for the leave of fiſhing upon his coaſts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our ſide, and cuſtom on theirs, not determined or extinguiſhed by any treaty between us, it may with juſtice be inſiſted on. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

A'CME. *n. ſ.* [ἀκμὴ, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or firſt attack. 2. *Anabaſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declenſion of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀκολουθία, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

In the Romiſh communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the biſhop ſings maſs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to ſee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothiſt*, to keep the ſacred veſſels, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ACOLOTHIST.

A'CONITE. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly uſed in poetical language for poiſon in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nouriſhes the lion's angry ſeed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others, love,
That poiſon never yet withſtood,
Does nouriſh mine, and turns to blood. *Granville's Poems.*

A'CORN. *n. ſ.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and eopn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The ſeed or fruit born by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how ſuch as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Prof. to Vulgar Errours.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt,
And falling *acorns* furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

ACO'USTICKS. *n. ſ.* [Ακουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourſelves with ev'ry zone,
And paſs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourſelves unknown,
And unacquainted ſtill with our own ſoul. *Sir J. Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome ſaint,
Like fortunes may her ſoul *acquaint*;
With thee there clad in radiant ſheen. *Mil. on March. Win.*

Before a man can ſpeak on any ſubject, it is neceſſary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Education*, § 171.

Acquaint yourſelves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeſtic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourſelves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own ſpirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform.

But for ſome other reaſons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phraſes, which were never before in thoſe parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with.*

Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryd.*

Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we ſeldom hear of a celebrated perſon, without a catalogue of ſome notorious weakneſſes and infirmities. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N° 256.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God: let us ſtudy to reſemble him. We muſt be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Familiar knowledge, ſimply without a prepoſition.

Brave ſoldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'ſcape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shak. K. John.*

This keeps the underſtanding long in converſe with an object, and long converſe brings *acquaintance.* *South's Sermons.*

In what manner he lived with thoſe who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to ſay. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.

I hope I am pretty near ſeeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; becauſe if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter* xii.

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* ſhould precede the vows of friendſhip. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

In this ſenſe, the plural is, in ſome authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances.*

But ſhe, all vow'd unto the red-croſs knight,
His wand'ring peril cloſely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguiſh did torment. *F. Queen, b.* i.

That young men travel under ſome tutor, I allow well, ſo that he be ſuch a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to ſeek, what exerciſes or diſcipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

This, my lord, has juſtly acquired you as many friends, as there are perſons who have the honour to be known to you; meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedicat.*

We ſee he is aſhamed of his neareſt *acquaintances.*
Boyle againſt Bentley.

ACQUA'INTED. [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

ACQU'EST. *n. ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by ſome *acquiſt*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiſita.*]

Attachment, acquiſition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than ſtrength. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

Mud, repoſed near the oſtia of thoſe rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the ſea, and preſerving theſe ſhells as trophies and ſigns of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* i.

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things; and, conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce* in an airy ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquieſce.* *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac. b.* i.

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce*]

1. A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the biſhops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, reſt, content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old-age; but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence* in their preſent enj yments of it. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N° 256.

3. Submiſſion.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South's Sermons.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles engraven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet they ſeem to be inſcribed in the very craſis and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,
May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ſerve, 's away.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

ACQUI'RED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Theſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace

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